

NOTES ON MACROPS AND ANTHONOMUS.

By G. W. J. ANGELL.

Macrops schauppii, sp. nov. Oblong, moderately stout, rufopiceous; densely covered with yellowish and dark brown scales. Rostrum stout, subangulate at sides, about equal in length to thorax, narrowed at middle, dilated at tip; tricarinate, lateral margins sulcate, each sulcus bearing a row of stout bristle-like setæ. Surface rather sparsely covered with pale squamiform hairs, a dense patch of rounded, concave scales near base. Scrobes very deep, directed toward lower half of eyes. Head short, trapezoidal, moderately convex, densely clothed with pale filiform scales, with many larger rounded scales intermixed. Thorax about as wide as long, narrowed at base and apex, sides strongly arcuate, not indented, transversely impressed near apex; rather convex and covered with rounded scales, with many stout, erect setæ intermixed, a narrow median vitta and sides paler, enclosing a darker spot, lobes prominent. Elytra about one half wider than thorax, sides very slightly narrowed for three-fourths their length, then rather abruptly constricted and bisinuate, apex broadly rounded. Striae very strongly impressed, punctures large but not approximate, intervals subequal, convex, each bearing a row of stout, erect, bristle-like setæ; surface mottled with dirty brownish, glutinous appearing scales. Beneath rather sparsely scaled. Legs moderately robust, clothed with flattened scales and a few recumbent squamiform hairs. Anterior tarsi dilated. Last ventral with a large, concave impression occupying nearly the whole surface of segment. Length 4.5 mm.; .17 inch.

A single abraded specimen, evidently a male, collected by my friend Mr. F. G. Schaupp, in honor of whom I have named it. The distance of the scrobes, shape of the elytra, and strongly setigerous intervals would place the species in the *hirtellus* group of Dr. Dietz (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. xvi, page 45). It bears a most deceptive resemblance to *echinatus* Dietz, from which species it differs in its larger elytral punctures and sexual characters.

Macrops laramiensis, sp. nov. Oblong, piceous; antennæ rufopiceous, club darker. Beak slightly longer than thorax, rather slender, somewhat flattened; widest at base, gradually tapering and slightly compressed at tip. Rostrum not carinate; clothed with filiform, cupreous scales, intermixed with others having a pearly lustre, scales becoming more bristle-like at tip. Antennæ moderately stout, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first, but much more slender, scrobes directed toward superior margin of eyes, superocular sulcus deeply impressed. Head conical, densely clothed with cupreous and pearly scales; lobes moderate, anterior thoracic suture well-marked. Thorax subquadrate, rather convex, strongly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, sides arcuate, hind angles broadly rounded. Surface densely clothed with cuprocinereous and silvery white scales, the paler ones forming a narrow median vitta and a submarginal vitta on either side, the latter angulated at middle and then divergent toward the base. Thorax with a few large punctures, irregularly placed, and many recumbent hair-like scales.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, one-fourth wider than thorax, humeri broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel for two-thirds their length, then rather abruptly narrowed and broadly rounded to apex. Striae rather fine, moderately impressed, punctures approximate. Intervals broad, nearly flat, each bearing a series of fine setigerous punctures; setae short but bristle-like. Surface densely clothed with a mixture of cupreous, pearly and whitish scales, the paler ones forming a diagonal chevron on the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh intervals. This paler band occupies rather more than the median third of the elytra, its anterior margin gradually diverging from suture toward the humeri where it forms a continuation of the marginal vitta of the thorax. A small ill-defined white patch, on the second and third intervals, slightly in front of chevron; scutellum large, subquadrate, covered with elongate, silvery-white scales. Ventral surface and legs sparsely clothed with pearly scales, which are more filiform than those of the elytra. Tibiae denticulate and setigerous along their inner margin. Anterior tarsi dilated. Last ventral unimpressed. Length 5.5mm.; .25 inch.

A unique specimen in my cabinet taken by Mr. H. F. Wickham, at Laramie, Wyoming, May 22d. Its sexual characters show it to be a male. This species is a member of the *Ulkei* group of Dr. Dietz and should be placed after *grypidioides* Dietz, from the latter it differs in its larger size, non-carinate beak and peculiar vestiture and markings. It is the largest *Macrops* known as yet from our fauna.

Anthonomus Dentoni, sp. nov. Elongate, subelliptic, uniform rufous, shining; sparsely clothed with pure white, recumbent squamiform hairs. Beak long, rather slender, shining, with large confluent punctures. Scrobes deep and straight; antennae slender, inserted about two-fifths from apex, funicle seven-jointed, first joint long and stout, second much more slender, slightly longer than third, third to seventh sub-equal, with many long bristling hairs, club elliptical, faintly annulate. Head subconical, shining, frontal fovea large and deep. Eyes dark rufopiceous, rather convex. Thorax slightly wider than long, rather strongly narrowed in front and constricted at apex, sides broadly rounded; surface coarsely punctured, each puncture bearing a whitish scale like recumbent hair, pubescence becoming more dense near side margins and forming ill-defined white vittae. Elytra oblong, slightly wider than thorax, nearly three times as long as wide, humeri rather prominent; sides feebly narrowed, and gradually rounded from near middle to apex. Surface deeply striate, punctures large and deep, approximate, intervals somewhat convex finely punctured and bearing short recumbent setae. The peculiar squamiform hairs become much more dense just before apical third, where they form a conspicuous band, widest near suture; humeri and scutellum with denser patches of similar white hairs, ventral surface sparsely and rather coarsely punctured with a few white hairs. Legs not very robust, coarsely but sparsely punctured, femora clavate, anterior femora with a large triangular tooth, median with tooth small but very acute, posterior femora unarmed. Tibiae slender, anterior curved near base, sinuate. Length 3 mm.; .12 inch.

The unique male in my cabinet was taken near Franktown, Nevada, some years ago by Mr. S. W. Denton whose name it

bears. It is evidently a member of the *nigrinus* group of Dr. Dietz (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. xviii, page 220) but is not closely related to any of the species there given. Remarkably distinct in coloration from any species known to me.

As a large portion of my material in Macrops and Anthonomini has recently passed through the hands of Dr. Dietz, our acknowledged authority in these groups, I am enabled to add somewhat to the recorded geographical distribution of certain species as given by him in his two monographs cited above. While in some instances I can only add to the recorded locality, a neighboring State, yet certain other species show a distribution hardly to be expected. The localities given by Dr. Dietz are in quotations.

Anthonomus hirsutus Bruner.—The type of this species (now in my cabinet) shows it to be very distinct from *scutellaris* Lec.

A. Bolteri Dietz.—Described from "New Mexico." I have a specimen labeled Cal. without more definite locality.

A. Morulus Lec.—"California." Also taken by Mr. Wickham, at Tacoma, Wash.

A. subguttatus Dietz.—"Florida, D. C." A specimen labeled Iowa received from Mr. Wickham.

A. consimilis Dietz.—"D. C." Also Penn. from same source as above.

A. nigrinus Say "D. C., N. C., La., Va." Ark. (Little Rock), Wickham.

A. albopilosus Dietz "N. Mex." Also Texas (Cypress Mills), Schaupp.

A. squamosus Lec.—"Ks., Col., N. Mex., Cal., Neb." Also Montana (Glendive), Wickham.

A. tectus Lec.—"Ariz., N. Mex., Col., Utah." Also Dak. (Bismark), Wickham.

A. hirtus Lec.—"Cal., Ariz., Utah," Dak. (Bismark), Wickham.

A. yacobinus Dietz.—"Colorado." Ariz. (Winslow), Wickham.

A. nanus Lec.—"Ariz., New Mex.," Cal. (Sta. Cruz), Ricksecker.

A. ligatus Dietz.—"Ariz." Also Iowa, (Wickham).

Pseudanthonomus validus Dietz.—"Neb., Col., Can., N. Mex." Also N. J. (Bergen Point), Mr. Wilhelm Julich.

Ps. sericetosus Dietz.—"Mich. (Detroit)." Also Neb. (Lincoln), Wickham.

Ps. facetus Dietz.—"Lincoln, Neb.," also Iowa, (Wickham.)

Ps. rufulus Dietz.—"D. C." N. J. (Orange Mts.), Angell.

- Orchestes niger* Horn.—“Ill., Mich. Penn.” Also S. Carolina, (Morrison), and Vanc. Is. (Victoria), Wickham.
- Euclyptus testaceus* Dietz.—Described from a unique female from “Buffalo, N. Y.” A number of specimens have been taken at Sandy Hook, N. J., by Mr. Julich.
- Macrops interpunctatulus* Dietz.—“Kans., Tex., Neb.” Also Mont. (Glendive), Wickham.
- Macrops Ulkei* Dietz.—“Dak., Tex., Wyo., N. B.” Also Neb., (McCook) and Mont. (Helena), Wickham.
- Macrops tenebrosus*, Dietz.—“Mont., Dak., Wyo.” Also Neb. (Lincoln), Wickham.
- Macrops montanus* Dietz.—“Ill., Kans., Nev., Dak., Mont.” Also Col. (Greely), Wickham.
- Macrops obscurellus* Dietz.—“Tex., D. C.” Also Mont. (Missoula), Wickham.
- Macrops vittaticollis* Dietz.—“Wyo., Neb.” A specimen labeled Utah received some years ago from the late Capt. R. H. Murdoch.

NOTES ON ONITICELLUS, SERV.

By G. W. J. ANGELL.

Oniticellus californicus Horn. This interesting species was described by Dr. Horn (Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc. Vol. x, page 118) from a unique pair in the cabinet of Mr. Henry Edwards. These specimens were obtained at the base of Mount Shasta, California. No further specimens of this species were captured until last season, when a few pairs were taken, by Mr. C. J. Weidt, in the desert region of south-western Utah. From him I have gathered the following interesting notes: The first specimen was found late in March hibernating under a stone near the Virgin River, but a most careful search failed to reveal other specimens at that time. Towards the end of April, a male and female were found in horse-dung and on the following days several more specimens were taken, some eighteen or twenty examples in all. Mr. Weidt informs me, that these insects seem to prefer the fresh droppings, that is when from two to three hours old, none being found on the mornings following, when the droppings had become quite dry. As this region contains but few